

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WEEK IN WASHINGTON

MONDAY, JUNE 24.—According to "private advice" received here Cardinal Sallati has been relieved and Monsignor Falconio, who has been Archbishop of Palermo, will succeed him. Of course, this information can be obtained authoritatively only from the Holy See, as no one knows who is to be appointed or when the appointment is to be made except Leo XIII. himself. So all that can be said here is that Cardinal Sallati and the delegation have received no information whatever that Monsignor Falconio has been appointed to succeed Cardinal Sallati. Monsignor Falconio is an Italian, 55 years of age. He studied theology at Alghero, Sardinia, and afterward served as Professor and President of the seminary there. He was sent to Newfoundland as a missionary, and became Vicar-General of the Diocese of St. John's. In 1885 he was recalled to Italy and became Provincial, and afterward Procurator General of the Franciscans. He was made Bishop of Lacedonia in 1892, and in November, 1895, was given the titular Archbishopric of Accorcia.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, received advice from Caracas as to the final ratification of the constitutional amendment by which Venezuela adopts the gold standard, and afterward Procurator General of the Franciscans. He was made Bishop of Lacedonia in 1892, and in November, 1895, was given the titular Archbishopric of Accorcia.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.—Another issue of the commercial \$300 United States note discovered some months ago has been found with some changes. The words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" have been added in the new issue, and the rounded white space above the shield held by the female figure, right of note, has been transferred to the left side of the shield.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.—It was stated today that the Treasury is well equipped for the usual summer season, and that it is believed that the demand for small currency will be somewhat more brisk this year than for the two years past. The Government has offered banks and private citizens, however, an opportunity to obtain currency free of charge, if they have gold to offer in exchange.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed will be tendered a reception by the members of the First District, and it is announced that he has consented to stand, as he greatly desires to be a member of the 55th Congress in preference to resuming his law practice, from which he has been practically separated for a long time. The First Congressional District Convention was purposely delayed to await the outcome of the Republican Presidential contest.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.—The monthly statement of the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that during the month of May, 1896, the receipts from all sources amounted to \$11,461,410, compared with \$10,268,490 during May, 1895. Spirit shows an increase of \$748,963, tobacco shows a decrease of \$135,990, fermented liquors show an increase of \$86,234, disbursements a decrease of \$1,925, and miscellaneous, a decrease of \$2,284. For the 11 months of the present fiscal year the receipts aggregated \$123,121,411, an increase of \$1,704,146 over the corresponding period last year.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.—The society people in Washington are already beginning to look forward to the advent of Mrs. Holart to give a new tone and zest to social movements. While Mrs. McKim is a very charming woman, who is remembered with pleasure by all those who knew her during her stay in Washington, it is not expected that her health will permit her remaining in any but the quietest of social functions. On the other hand, Mrs. Holart is in excellent health, and has strong taste as well as talent for society matters. She is a brilliant conversationalist, and very apt at repartee.

The total withdrawals of gold from the Treasury last Monday amounted to \$850,700, of which \$750,000 were for export to Europe, \$100,000 for Canada, \$23,600 for export, and \$13,100 in bars. The gold reserve in the Treasury at the end of the day stood at \$102,221,907.

Representative Hill, of Illinois, is slowly recovering from a severe cold, which set the heavier on him because of illness last year. He is now able to be out for the first time in three weeks.

Last Friday Speaker Reed, his wife and daughter, left Washington for New York, where they will remain a few days, and then go to their home at Portland, Me. Later they will spend some time in the Maine woods.

There is a revival of the talk that Speaker Reed will not allow himself to be re-elected Speaker of the next House, but that he will begin shaping things for transferring his residence to New York, where he will enter the practice of the law as a corporation attorney.

The intention was to make the old chamber of the House of Representatives a gallery in which each of the States should display the statue of two of its greatest sons. The selections have not been made with good judgment, and many of the statues are simply ridiculous. For example, Ohio is represented there by a fair copy of the statue of Garfield and Wm. Allen. New York is not so great a man as Grant, Sherman or Stanton, and as for Allen he was merely an industriously self-seeking politician, with very mediocre abilities and a stentorian voice. No one can point to a single noteworthy thing that he ever said or did, except his remarkable success in getting elected to office. Vermont's statue of Ethan Allen shows a great lubberly boy, who would probably be a victor in the wrestling matches at corn-bushings and house-raising, but would cry if he stubbed his toe. New Hampshire's statue of Daniel Webster shows a respectable old gentleman with "barn-door flap" to his ill-fitting trousers, and nothing at all resembling "the golden Daniel." Virginia's statue of George Washington is insignificant. There are some really fine statues, like that of New Jersey's Gen. Kearny, but Wisconsin will lose nothing by withdrawing her work of art from such company.

A young woman from somewhere down East stood opposite the White House a few mornings ago. She was one of a party of tourists, and the statue of Gen. Jackson, on her rear, stood, engaged her attention. She held a small guide-book in her hand, and what she lacked in historical accuracy she more than made up in enthusiasm. "Well, that Gen. Jackson, is it?" she said. "My, my! And I suppose that thing he's riding on is the stone wall they named him from."

It is probable that before very long the National Museum will be enriched by the addition of a number of very valuable relics of President Polk, who died in Nashville, and in his will left his estate "to the most worthy of the name." The Tennessee Legislature was to decide on the proper heir—a task which the Tennessee Legislature very promptly and firmly declined. As a result, the famous old Polk mansion, one of the finest in all the South, belongs to about 40 heirs-at-law; and unless the State of Tennessee buys it as a gubernatorial residence, there is every likelihood that the partition of the estate will mean the house's demolition. President Polk's kinship and adopted daughter like there now, and whenever the day comes that she must leave the historic home, she proposes to present all the Polk relic collection to the National Museum.

There are very few devices used in the Navy for which the inventors, if they be Naval officers, receive any compensation. One notable exception, however, is that of Naval Constructor Dashiell, formerly of the line, and well informed on ordnance matters. While engaged on this class of work some time since he invented a valuable device for use on large guns. He is paid a royalty as a result of a long legal contest with another Naval officer, Lieut. Seabury, who claimed to have originally invented the mechanism. Other officers who have invented devices have donated their inventions to the service. Among these who have given the fruits of their thought and skill to the Government are Capt. W. T. Sampson, Chief of Ordnance; Chief Constructor Hildborn, and many Ordnance and Engineer officers. Patents covering their inventions have been taken out in the name of the inventor to assure to the Navy the exclusive use of the invention, and the only return made by the Government is in defraying the cost of securing the patent.

The Hancock statue recently unveiled called up the fact that the statue of Gen. Spenser, the tribute of women of the United States to the man who was instrumental in introducing women into Government employ, and which is also the work of Mr. Elliott, still stands in this artist's studio. How long Governmental roll tape will keep it there is a question difficult to answer. So little is asked of Congress—only its permission to place the statue on some Government holding, preferably on one of the approaches or buttresses to the Treasury—that it seems strange this august body is unwilling to show some interest and sympathy in the matter.

An interesting story is told about the first meeting of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Gen. B. McClellan, as the latter related the facts to Mr. George Savage, of Baltimore. "It was near the City of Mexico during the Mexican war," said Gen. McClellan. "I was a Lieutenant of Engineers and Lee was a Major of Engineers and a favorite on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott. I was walking alone across a field one day when I saw Gen. Scott and his staff approaching on horseback. As the party drew near to me Maj. Lee stepped up to me, and addressing me in an angry tone, said:

"Lieutenant, don't you know you are disobeying orders? What is your name?" "I told him my name was McClellan and that I did not know I was disobeying orders."

"All officers have been told to remain in their quarters and await orders," he exclaimed, still appearing very angry.

"I replied that no such order had reached me, and he then peremptorily ordered me back to my quarters, and hastened away to join Gen. Scott and the rest of the staff, who had not stopped."

I returned across the field to my quarters, feeling much injured, for I not only knew myself committed any breach of discipline, I complained to my fellow-officers of Maj. Lee's treatment of me. Scarcely had I finished my story when it was told that there was an officer outside who wished to see me, and I was greatly surprised to find Maj. Lee seated there upon his horse. He saluted, and I returned the salute.

"Lieut. McClellan," said he, "I fear that in our meeting just now I was discourteous in tone or manner, and I have come to express to you my regret which, under the circumstances, a gentleman should."

That there are some queer people in Washington, making the rounds, no one who is much in society will doubt. These people are often here for a few days during the season, and, knowing that the Cabinet homes and other houses are open to everyone who may choose

to avail themselves of the opportunity to call, they are not slow to take a peep at society in this way. Some very effusive people from Alabama dropped in on a Cabinet lady one day. In a voice that could be heard all over the room, one of them stepped up to the hostess and said: "We're so glad to see you. We are in town from Alabama, and we don't want to go back without saying we have seen every thing there is to be seen here, and we want to see all of the Cabinet ladies."

At another place the same party, with loudly-expressed sympathy, said they certainly were sorry to see her (the hostess) looking so tired. And the spokeswoman, when she went out, patted her on the shoulder, saying: "Good-by. Don't give us your hand; we know it must be tired, too."

Vice-President Stevenson left the city last Friday for Boston.

ADVICE TO HIS PARTY.—President Cleveland says the adoption of silver would be a disaster.

President Cleveland last week gave an interview warning his party against silver, and expressing his views on the Democratic situation. He said:

"I have made no figures as to the probable action of delegates already chosen, or to be chosen, to the Democratic National Convention, but I refuse to believe that when the time arrives for deliberate action there will be engraved upon our Democratic creed a demand for the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver."

"I cannot believe this, because I know the Democratic party is neither pro-silver nor pro-gold, and because it seems so clear to me that such a course will inflict a very great injury upon every interest of our country, which it has been the policy of Democracy to advance, and will result in lasting disaster to our party organization."

"There is little hope that as a means of success this free silver proposition, after its thorough discussion, will carry the party. It will attract a majority of the votes of the country. It must be that many of the illusions influencing those now relying upon this alleged promise for their political success will be shattered by the time they go to cast their ballots which will express their sober second thought."

"The adoption by the Democracy of this proposition would, I believe, give to our opponents an advantage both in the present and future which they do not deserve."

"My attachment to true Democracy is so strong that I consider its success as identical with the promotion of the country's good."

"This ought sufficiently to account for my anxiety that no mistake be made at our party convention. In my opinion, no effort should be spared to secure such action of the delegates as will avert party disaster."

"It is a place for consultation and comparison of views, and those Democrats who believe in the cause of sound money should there be heard and be heard in a reasonable and constructive way."

"A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end. If sound money Democrats suppose there is danger of a mistake being made in this regard, let them speak their minds in asserting it instead of creating discouragement."

"I am very far from arrogating to myself a controlling influence upon the policy of my party; but as an influencing Democrat who has been honored by his party and who desires no greater political privilege than to occupy the place of private in its ranks, I hope to have my views on this subject heard."

DEATH OF BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW.—Secretary of the Treasury Under Grant and a Distinguished Lawyer.

Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow died at his residence at New York June 22, of peritonitis, of which he had been ill three days. He was born in Elkton, Ky., June 20, 1832. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1853, beginning practice at Elkton, whence he removed to Hopkinsville in 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Union army as Lieut. Colonel of the 25th Ky., and was engaged at the capture of Fort Donelson and at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. He afterward became Colonel of the 8th Ky. Cav., and served through the war with distinction. While still in the field he was elected to the State Senate for four years, but resigned at the end of two years, serving only from 1863 until 1865. He was United States Attorney for the Louisville District from 1865 until 1870. The ability with which he filled these offices led to his appointment as Solicitor General of the United States on the organization of the Department in 1870. In 1872 he returned to the office of Attorney of the Texas Pacific Railroad, but soon returned to the practice of law at Louisville. He was nominated Attorney-General of the United States in 1876, but was not confirmed. President Grant appointed him Secretary of the Treasury June 3, 1874, and this office he filled until the end of June, 1876, when he resigned, owing to the demand of his private business. At the Republican National Convention of that year, held in Cincinnati, he was a leading candidate for the Presidential nomination, receiving 113 votes on the first ballot. Since 1876 he has practiced law in New York City.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The bills to advance Maj. Gen. Miles to the grade of Lieutenant-General of the United States Army were pigeon-holed in both Houses. Mr. Hill, of Iowa, the Chairman of the Military Committee, reported the bill favorably early in April last. There was some opposition in committee, but a majority of the members approved it. It will be remembered that Secretary Spooner wrote a strong letter to Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, protesting against a revival of the grade in Gen. Miles's interest. His contention was that the rank was one that should be conferred only on a French peer, and that it was inadvisable, therefore, to single him out for such honor. The Senate Committee, influenced by Mr. Spooner's arguments, pigeon-holed the measure, and it is likely to slumber indefinitely upon the calendar. It was thought best not to bring the bill up in the House in the closing days of the session.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

AYER'S PILLS, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

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BRIEF NEWS.

A terrible disaster, resulting in great loss of life, is reported to have occurred on the island of Yezo, which contains the northern provinces of Japan, including Shiretoko, Oshima, Furi Hsaka, Tokushu, Ishikari, Kiritshu, Teshiro, Kitema, and Nemuro. A terrible earthquake, which lasted over 21 hours, and which followed shock every eight minutes. Kamsaki, a large town, is said to have been completely destroyed. A great tidal wave accompanied the earthquake, and caused the death of many thousands of people. The number killed above 10,000.

Failure of the harvest has caused famine in the most prosperous portion of Tonkin, China, and cholera is reported from those districts.

According to the report of Surgeon-General Lozada, sickness has increased in the Spanish army since it was sent to Cuba. He reports that only 6,500 men are unfit for service on the whole island.

Reliable information is to the effect that 35 men belonging to the Barnard expedition which left for Cuba last May, perished in a boat within sight of the Havana harbor. The boat was launched into the rough sea, and was filled with ammunition and manned by 35 men. On the approach of two Spanish men-of-war the boat was cut to pieces and all on board perished.

The 1st Regiment, Oregon National Guard, sent on duty to the coast of the United States, and the property of the canneries, and no bloodshed has yet been reported.

It has been reported that the Turks lost over 300 killed in the engagement with the Cretan insurgents at Comotini.

Gen. Martinez de Campos, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, will likely be placed in active service, with a view to exerting further trouble with Gen. Borrero. Campos has stated he will accept no command unless it be in Cuba.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson was on the train recently derailed by insurgents near Benavente, near Madrid, during the Cuban rebellion, through his belt and a steel banding party was dispersed by the guards. Despite the fact that Gen. Johnson had a military past from Gov. Debevoise his baggage was examined by the customs officers at Comotini.

The cattle steamer Drummond Castle, bound from Cape Town to London, with 144 passengers and 103 officers and men, struck on a reef of rocks near the Island of Ushant, and immediately sank. One passenger and two of the crew were killed. The ship was towed to the scene of the disaster shortly after, but could find only wreckage. Two of the men saved were picked up by the fishermen on the mainland, the other succeeded in reaching the steamer.

A troop of Venezuelan soldiers have entered the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and are alleged to have interfered with a party of English surveyors. Appeal has been made to the Colonial authorities. The House of Commons Thursday, Secretary of State for the Colonies Joseph Chamberlain made a statement regarding the invasion. Steps are being taken by the British Government to settle all disputes between the United States and Venezuela over the boundary question before a change of administration.

Germany is reviving the Samoan question, and in view of the retirement of Gen. Schmidt will support Capt. Brandeis, now of the party; but as the Samoan question is evidently more than a change of administration next March will change the attitude of the United States toward Samoa.

The Matabels have been joined by the Mashonas, and the state of affairs in South Africa is becoming more serious. The Cape Mounted Infantry has been ordered to Mafekingland.

Mr. B. Lorenzetti, Intendant of the Hague, is much talked of as a successor to Cardinal Sallati as Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

The steamers Three Friends and R. L. Mahy left Jacksonville, Fla., last week, with large quantities of arms and ammunition to be transferred to the Commodore, which left Charleston about the same time, and will try to land in Cuba. Over 100 men went with the expedition.

The Cuban states that their loss at Najassa, in Puerto Principe, was only 11 killed and 49 wounded. The insurgents were under command of Gen. Calanca, not Gomez.

Some excitement was occasioned in Madrid, Spain, last week, by the news that the Cuban flag was to be raised at St. Louis Convention and greeted with cheers.

Alonso Walling, on trial at Newport, Ky., was last Saturday found guilty of participating in the murder of Pearl Bryan, and sentenced to death by hanging. A new trial has been asked.

Evidence in the case of Mrs. Fleming, charged with the murder of her mother, Mrs. Bliss, in New York City, is now in. The case will likely be given to the jury this week.

The Transvaal Government, on the strength of certain proofs in its possession, which will be placed on display at the French Colony. Harris, all of the British Chartered South Africa Company, be brought to trial for their connection with the raid into the Transvaal. The Transvaal Government also urged that the control of the British Chartered South Africa Company be transferred to the British Government, having in view the future welfare and peace of South Africa.

The Chamber of Deputies, Saturday, passed a law making it a French Colony. French Colony. Slavery was abolished on the island. French treaties are now in force, the old treaties between the Government of Madagascar and the natives having been abolished by the annexation.

Reports were received last week that a revolution had broken out in Guatemala. Cable messages to several large business houses deny the reports.

The New York Herald publishes a dispatch from Havana stating that Consul Gen. Leo de la Haza, an official reporter to President Cleveland, based on personal investigation, and a great quantity of data from authentic sources, which is favorable to the Cuban cause. Further investigation of the Cuban cause is being made by the State Department.

Four companies of Turkish soldiers in Syria have been wiped out in an uprising of the Druses, and 12 battalions of troops have been sent from Salonica to put down the rebellion.

London, Trade publishes a letter depicting a terrible condition of affairs in Italy. Taxes are 60 percent on all incomes, the peasantry are reduced to starvation, and generally the people are in as bad a condition as the French before the Revolution. An uprising is predicted.

Unusual attention is being shown in Hong Kong by the English and Chinese authorities to the visit of a German ship, the "Prinzess Alice," which is carrying a large quantity of arms and military resources. Import duties on the cargo are expected to result from the visit.

The designation of the German representatives at the Czar's coronation as "Princes of the suite" of Henry of Prussia has stirred up the wrath of Bismarck. Herr Camarosa, President of the German Club at Moscow, who uttered the objections, was decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle, which has increased the feeling. Prince Ledwig, of Bavaria, who made himself conspicuous by his recitation of the Czar's name, was tendered a series of ovations by his admirers.

A report comes from Tunis that the Marquis de Mores and his party of 35 were massacred just south of Tripoli. The Marquis was on his way to the Sudan to assist Gen. Clabot against the invading army of the British. His friends doubt the accuracy of the report.

Twenty people were killed in the collapse of a lodging-house at Fifth and Mint streets, San Francisco, Monday.

The report comes from Kingston, Jamaica, that Gen. W. W. Wilson, leader of an American expedition to Cuba, was killed in Cuba early in December in order to help the insurgents, who killed him in battle near Guantanamo. Eighteen men, four of them graduates of West Point, were with Gen. Wilson when he landed. Gen. Wilson had seen service in South and Central America.

The State Department has received a telegram from Mr. Herod, Secretary of the American Legation at Tokio, stating that the number of deaths in the earthquake at Kobe, Japan, was estimated at over 30,000. No Americans were killed.

AT THE SEASIDE.

A Trip from Washington to the Shores of the Atlantic.

OCEAN CITY, June 19, 1896.

As soon as the train pulled out of the Washington station, we all three quoted: "Pip! says he; 'Pip-what larks!' We were on a hunt for those birds of joy, and in coming to the seashore even in a 'cold June,' were not disappointed."

It is true the crowds, the excitement, the bawling music, the merry-go-rounds, the dances and small festivities of a crowded resort are lacking, but nevertheless "the larks" are not.

We started away in great glee. We had so many bundles—umbrellas, sunshades, machines, cameras, books, and all the paraphernalia that summer travelers find necessary. Besides, the mistress had her laundry tied up in the sleeves of her great coat. The landlady had been tardy and the expressman prompt to take the trunks away, so there was nothing else to do but make the best of it and be thankful for big leg-of-mutton sleeves.

We were three—the master and mistress, who were celebrating the "cotton" anniversary of their wedding day, and were repeating their honeymoon, and I. We found, on counting over our luggage, we had forgotten the bicycle, the camera film, and one tennis racket, but were in possession of the camera, our bathing suits and a library consisting of "John Inglesant," "Poems of Robert Browning," and "Alice in Wonderland."

We arrived in Baltimore promptly and transferred ourselves and our belongings to the boat without serious loss. We journeyed down the bay for some three hours—past the ships in the harbor, past the city lines, past the lighthouses and Fort Mifflin, and finally, at twilight, landed at Chabers, where a train awaited to carry us further on our journey. The train was an "accommodation." We enjoyed the slow traveling while the twilight lasted. In the charm of that time between the sunset and twilight—when the sunset glow is still in the sky and the star-shine is yet faint—a procession of beauty delighted the eye. The outfields and the hundreds of wheat-planted fields, the trees were dark, "little breezes dark and shiver," the little peach orchards (all the farming here seems diminutive to a Western eye) looked busy and prosperous, the fireflies twinkled in the meadows, and the home lights shone on the farms and in the villages.

The lights of the village were as jewels about its hem, shining against the dusky shadows of the trees and meadow. The slender spire of the church, rising above the low-roofed cottages, gave the landscape a look of peace and content.

The Maryland towns seem to have an objection to having the railroads invade their peace. The stations are all quite a distance away from the settlement, and the tracks are all kept at a respectful distance.

Maryland is delightful in many ways. Think of seeing oxen hitched to a cart and submitting patiently to "gee-haws." In these days of impatient trolley cars and swift vehicles, an ox-cart seems a charmingly peaceful vehicle. The sand here is so heavy that horses would not find much value in pulling great loads, so all the lumber and building materials are transported by means of oxcarts.

The sea air is said to "improve" the appetite. The following poem, written by "The Mistress," who ordinarily is quite a spirituelle girl, but who here devotes herself to waiting for the next meal—will best express our own experience:

AT DINNER.
Four colls, five rolls!
And lots and lots of butter,
And more and more of berries red,
And little curls that splutter,
And then some more of butter,
And then some more of bread,
And then some more of bread, and then—
"When's supper?" they say!

The sea itself is a continual delight—when it is angry and makes a great noise like a mighty wind in the forest; when it is merry and dances and tosses in pretty glee; when it is sunny and sparkles and darkens and pales, and runs about the sands flinging mist and spray; when it is misty and only shows its curling edges along the sands, or when it only moans and moans with the winds. In the morning, at noon, or in the night season, it always has a charm.

The beach here is very hard and smooth, yellow in the sunlight and white at night. There are little shells, deep blue, violet, lavender, pink, and white. There are curious sea weeds and the very jolliest of crabs. The sand fleas hop about like animated pests. Truly in their vivacity they resemble the wicked fleas of the island. They let human beings severely alone, which is well for us.

The spiders here are a great nuisance, and during the winter months, when the hotels are closed to other guests, the spiders take possession of everything, and are not easily dislodged.

The main amusements here are gazing, bathing, chasing the crabs, and criticizing one's neighbors.

The sand crabs have some delightful characteristics. They can run sideways, they can bulge their eyes out and pull them in again, and they are expert dodgers and burrowers. They play "possum and pretend to be very dead when they are caught, only to scuttle off in a highly ridiculous fashion when they are set free. If you come across one suddenly he immediately draws in his claws, bulges out his eyes, and refuses absolutely to tell where his hole is, and it takes both patience and liveliness to trace him to his lair.

We quote continually from "Alice in Wonderland"—"Curiouser and curiouser"—or, "The Walrus and the Carpenter."

"We were walking hand in hand, They were like a wedding band, They were like a wedding band, They were like a wedding band."

"I am struggling through 'John Inglesant,' which is a philosophical romance, and we all three read Browning by snatches, laughing at the rhymes in 'The Flight of the Duchess,' lingering over Evelyn Hope or trying to find the depths of 'Rabbi Ben Ezra.'"

And thus with the utmost laziness we while away the days, the great sea on our playfellow, our books our society. For a few days the big world of politics, fashions, newspapers, problems, and whirling daisies is forgotten and life is bright, simple, and slow.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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RECENT LITERATURE.

IN QUEST OF THE IDEAL. By Leon de Tinsau. Translated by Florence Belknap Gilmore. Published by Lippincott, Philadelphia. For sale by Bookstore, Washington, D. C.

A bright story of a good priest, a heroic lover, and two beautiful maidens. It is a story full of life and color, and has somewhat to say of the theories of socialism. Antioch—one of the maidens—is the daughter of a prominent Christian socialist, and the friend of a newspaper woman who devotes her pen, her enthusiasm, and her earnings to the cause.

Antioch is a rich, young, and charming, much loved by La Housaye—a rich, young, and a philosopher. She finally refuses his love, and after a decent interval he marries the other girl. There are no villains, no intrigues, and but a small bit of suffering in the tale. Nevertheless, it is good reading.

THE ARABIAN AND THE ARMENIAN ATTROCIDITIES. By the Rev. Edwin Montagu Bliss. Published by the Howard Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Price \$2.

This is a work authorized by Cyrus Hamlin, of Robert College; Prof. Grosvenor, of Amherst, and other prominent men; and endorsed by leading ministers and editors. Francis Willard has written a stirring introduction to it. It is a comprehensive work, treating of the history, language, and religion of the Turk and of the Armenians; of the commercial and agricultural interests of the Turkish Empire; of the political situation; of the treaties; of missions; and finally, of the horrible massacres. The last chapters are on Relief Work; Partition of Turkey; American Turkey; and a General Survey of the Armenian and Turkish Affairs. The book is very finely illustrated with pictures of the people and the country, and with an excellent map of Turkey.

CAMPBELL STORIES. By Edward Anderson. Published by The Book Concerning Company, Chicago. Price, paper, 25 cents; cloth, \$1.

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CURRENT HISTORY. Edited by Alfred S. Johnson. Published by Garrettson, Cox & Co., Boston, N. Y. Price, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.

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